NOV 22 1954

November, 1954

The Carolina Farmer

HAZEL and the Rural Electric Cooperatives

— See Page 6

WINTER ON THE FARM
(isn't what it used to be)

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November in the Caroling Hill Country

FRIGIDAIRE THRIFTY-PAIR

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WASHER

Electric Clothes

DRYER

Now! Enjoy carefree washdays with Frigidaire's famous Live-Water Washing, Float-over Rinsing and Rapidry Spin. Dry clothes fluffy-soft any time with no weather worries in the new Frigidaire Thrifty Dryer. Giant Screen Drawer controls lint for easy disposal. Buy this new Washer for about $2.35 per week and this new Dryer for about $1.83 per week—after small down payment. See your Frigidaire Dealer for exact terms.

the Carolina Farmer
Reg. U. S. Patent Office

JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor • LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

Volume 9 NOVEMBER, 1954 Number 11

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FACING FACTS . . .

Last month the papers were full of the testimony of J. D. Stietenroth, former official of Mississippi Power and Light Company, before the Langer Committee. Stietenroth, a 25-year career man with MP&L, before he became fed up with questionable power company practices, rocked the utility industry with six days of sensational testimony.

But in all the clamor, one highly significant bit of testimony escaped the headlines. That was Stietenroth's account of the decline and fall of little Northcentral Mississippi Electric Power Association.

Northcentral is an REA-financed cooperative, much like your own. For some time it has been operating in the red, unable even to pay the salaries of key personnel. Its condition appears hopeless; it will have to sell out to someone. Mississippi Power and Light Company has made an offer for its lines.

Stietenroth knew all about Northcentral, and why it failed. Under oath, he said that when the cooperative received its first REA loan, MP&L sent crews into the area "to build (spite) lines in every direction."

The big power company cut the heart out of the co-op service area and sat back to wait for it to die. The co-op found that it could serve only two-thirds of the consumers who had originally signed up. MP&L had the rest. Without them, the cooperative project was not feasible. The end became only a matter of time.

Tarheel farmers will immediately recognize this spite line technique. It was used often in this State in the early days when the two big power companies fought tooth and nail to kill off the cooperatives. In the mountains, for example, one company cut green poles and strung wire on them in a desperate race to throw up spite lines. In the east, another built lines to the directors of a co-op which had just been organized, killing the co-op and keeping others in the area in the darkness for years. There are plenty of other examples.

The Stietenroth testimony shows clearly what spite lines are inteded to do. Fortunately, the North Carolina cooperatives were able to save most of their territory. The experience of Northcentral seems to indicate that by doing so they ultimately saved the co-ops themselves.

—JERRY ANDERSON.

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ON THE COVER

Majestic Grandfather Mountain (said to be one of the world's largest mountains) dominates a Watauga County landscape dotted with crimson trees, cornstalks, and yellow pumpkins . . . landscape proving that the hill country is just as lovely in the fall as it is in spring and summer.

Photo by State News Bureau

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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News, Tides And Trends

For the North Carolina Farmer

The largest Hereford dispersal sale ever held in North Carolina will take place December 4 at Wakefield Farm, Wake Forest. The sale, which begins at 10 a. m., will be handled by the N. C. Hereford Breeders' Association. Owned by J. G. Pool of Raleigh, the Wakefield herd is one of the finest in the East, and carries some of the nation's top bloodlines. The sale will total 300 head, 250 lots. The entire show string will sell, including animals that have placed well in all of 1954's major shows in Eastern America. Catalogue is available from N. C. Hereford Breeders' Association, Room 1410, Reynolds Building, Winston-Salem.

* * *

Extension dairy specialists say that state dairymen who are buying feed again this year because of the dry weather must be careful to buy the most "economical" feed, if they are to make a profit. This doesn't mean buying the cheapest per pound of feed, but the cheapest per pound of digestible protein or total digestive nutrients. Farmers desiring full information on feeding dairy herds economically should request the leaflet, "Choosing a Grain Mixture for Dairy Cows" from the county agent's office.

* * *

An outstanding proved Jersey bull is now available to 65 North Carolina county artificial breeding associations. Sybil Owl Esmond was purchased last month by the American Breeders Service Stud of Carmel, Indiana, which serves the county breeding associations. Sybil's first daughters have averaged 11,260 pounds of milk and 564 pounds of fat on a twice daily 305-day mature basis. The bull will be located in the Carmel stud for approximately 2½ years and during that time will probably breed well over 15,000 cows.

* * *

Despite the disastrous visit of Hurricane Hazel to North Carolina on October 15, some 40,000 Tar Heel farmers trooped to the polls on that day to give the Nickels for Know-How program a 94% vote of approval. Under this program, farmers have voluntarily added five cents per ton to the price of feed and fertilizer. The extra nickels will be assigned to a special agricultural foundation which will use them to carry out research programs in the interest of North Carolina agriculture

Tree planting in the state needs to be expanded, and North Carolina farmers will find it practicable to plant their less productive land with trees this fall and winter. Seedling supplies will be plentiful this year with 32 million trees available compared to 18 million last year. Planting is only one phase of a timber production enterprise, yet it is considered one of the best entering wedges in getting farmers started in timber cropping and protection.

* * *

The Bureau of the Census, Uncle Sam's bookkeeper, is bringing the Nation's farm record book up to date this month with the 1954 Census of Agriculture. The Bureau has taken farm inventory every five years since 1920. Between 1920 and the first complete farm census in 1850, the inventory came every ten years. Farmers are asked to coopcrate with census takers to keep records up to date, complete and accurate.

* * *

A new antibiotic, streptomycin, is being tested by the North Carolina Experiment Station as a combatant of blue mold. The new drug isn't being recommended yet, but it gave good results in tests last spring by the Experiment Station. Large scale tests are planned for the coming season.

* * *

The opening of the Ralston Purina Company mill at Wilson on November 6 means a new market for Eastern Carolina grain. The new mill has a grain storage capacity of 400,000 bushels, and can produce about 100,000 tons of feed annually.

* * *

Tarheel farmers can now obtain help from the Farmers Home Administration in financing irrigation systems. Loans at 4½ per cent will be available to farmers who can not get money elsewhere. Officials say the money must be used to pay cash costs. The FHA cannot insurc loans to refinance old debts. At present some 17,000 acres are under irrigation in the state, and Extension Service specialist forecast that this will be doubled ncx year.

* * *

Directors of the Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, the Farmers Convention, and representatives of the Board of Farm Organizations and Agencies met recently in Raleigh to lay plans for the 1955 Farm and Home Week, on June 20.

To the Editor

I should like to be a subscriber to the *Carolina Farmer,* which I have been receiving through my electric membership corporation. In a few days I shall be moving off the co-op lines, and my subscription will cease. Please let me know immediately your subscription price, as I am anxious to continue being a reader of the *Carolina Farmer.*

Mrs. Maggie Heaton
Cumberland

To The Editor:

I am attaching a check to cover subscription price of the *Carolina Farmer.*

I had been receiving the *Farmer* until recently when my subscription ran out. The last issue I have is February, 1954. I would appreciate that you renew my subscription with the March number, and send me all issues to the present. In that way, I can maintain a complete file of the *Carolina Farmer* for the year.

Please let me know the expiration date of my subscription so that I won't let it slip again.

D. W. Mallison
Oriental

To The Editor:

There was an article in your August issue of the *Carolina Farmer* which featured the Chowan Team demonstration in the Electric Demonstration Contest.

I would like to obtain eight copies of this issue for various reports in the Chowan County 4-H Club work. Please send me these copies as soon as possible.

R. S. Marsh
Edenton

To The Editor:

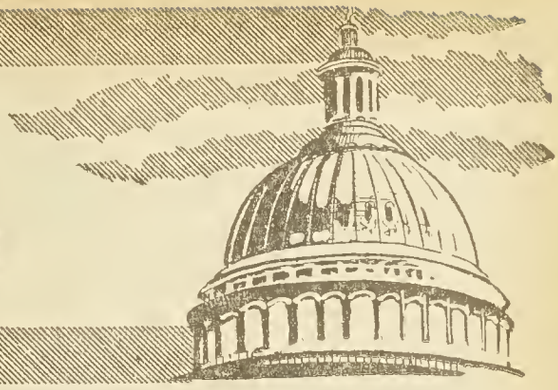
I wish to express my greatest appreciation to the Tarheel Electric Membership Association for their interest and backing in the new 4-H Club Electric Demonstration Contest.

I, as first place winner in the Southeastern District Elimination Contest, wish to thank the Association for my award. I had a most enjoyable week at State College, and although I was not a state winner, knowing I had such wonderful sponsors gave me confidence and enthusiasm to keep trying.

Again, I wish to say thank you.

Laura Jean Bowling
Burgaw

William S. Roberts
REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



What is "Local Responsibility?"

The sensational disclosures of financial practices of the Mississippi Power & Light Company by a former official of that organization may have a jarring effect on the Administration's power policies as well as the hotly debated Dixon-Yates contract. Coupled with a battle over a rate increase for Arkansas Power & Light Company, another subsidiary of the same Dixon-Yates partner, it throws a bad light on the Administration's effort to encourage "local responsibility" for power supply in areas where the Federal government has developed hydro-electric sites.

The matter goes right back to where the real control of electric power distributors is held. In a cooperative, the members own the properties and through their selection of directors control the policies of their non-profit distributors.

The entire common stock of both the Mississippi Power & Light Company and the Arkansas Power & Light Company is owned by Middle South Utilities, Inc. The ten largest common stockholders of Middle South Utilities, Inc., are all located in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Only utility common stock is voting stock, and therein of course lies the real control of such companies. The Mississippi affair broke into print when the secretary-treasurer of the company bitterly protested the domination of the company's policies by what he called "Wall Street," and of course meant Middle South Utilities, Inc. He appealed to the group of other Mississippi residents who, with him, were the directors of Mississippi Power & Light Company for a reform movement. Those directors own only .01 per cent of the common stock of MP&L, 417 out of 2,610,021 shares of common stock.

Similarly, Arkansas Power & Light Company, which is asking for a rate increase dictated by Middle South Utilities, Inc., has a group of native Arkansans for its board of directors. But they, too, own only a fraction of the percentage of AP&L's common stock—734 out of 4,432,248 shares.

The common stockholders as a whole, of course, elect the local directors from the states in which the companies serve, and these directors serve at the whim of the Eastern financial interests which control the huge bulk of common stock.

Because this Eastern financial control of utilities in various parts of the country is the feature issue of sensational utility battles in Mississippi and Arkansas, the whole concept of "local responsibility" for electric power supply may have to be reappraised by the Administration.

Because Middle South Utilities, Inc., is one of the two partners in the utility syndicate which wants to take over part of TVA's supply responsibility, that group has suddenly become an even greater drawback to the Administration than before. If, as charged by the protesting official of the Mississippi Power & Light Company, Middle South Utilities, Inc., is draining unnecessary and extravagant revenues from Mississippi, the public will be more sympathetic to the protests of the people of Tennessee against the extension of Middle South Utilities, Inc., operations into their area.

The Administration's "local responsibility" idea was supposed to be a middle-of-the-road approach to the private vs. public power issue. At the time of the announcement of new marketing criteria by the Department of Interior, a prominent newspaper columnist of consistently conservative philosophies remarked that the trouble with the middle of the road is that a man traveling there is likely to get shoved off into the ditch at either side.

On the other hand, America has almost traditionally sought a middle

(Continued on Page 18)

Speaking of Safety . . .

IF YOU INSIST ON FRAYED WIRING, COTTON SNOW, AND SPARKING ELECTRIC TRAINS AROUND YOUR TREE, I'LL HAVE TO SHOW UP LOOKING LIKE THIS!

HAZEL

. . . She struck suddenly and viciously at Eastern North Carolina, paralyzing power suppliers from Asheboro to the coast. Here's the story of the electric co-ops' most critical week in history

The nightmare began shortly before 9 a.m. on Friday, October 15. It lasted for five hellish hours.

Hurricane Hazel hit the North Carolina coast at full strength. In its path, beach homes were either crushed by the wind or washed completely away by towering tides. The long beaches below Wilmington looked as if some massive bulldozer had scrambled together the ocean, houses and land.

Then, unexpectedly, Hazel shifted her course and travelled northwestward through the heart of eastern North Carolina. At 1:30 p.m. her eye was passing within 20 miles of Raleigh. By 2 p.m. she was out of the state, and only unusually high winds remained. Late in the afternoon the skies cleared and the sun appeared.

And North Carolina began to take stock of its terrible damage. From the outset it was obvious that the heaviest losses were suffered by power suppliers and telephone companies. Thousands of city dwellers found themselves without lights, heat or phone service for days. There was almost no such thing as electricity in rural areas across a strip 200 miles wide.

Power companies and cooperatives were paralyzed from Asheboro to the coast. After the storm, they began the staggering job of digging out.

Hardest hit were the coastal co-ops at Shallotte, Burgaw and Jacksonville. Power was off for everyone they served. Countless trees lay across distribution lines; service wires were down; transformers and insulators were ruined.

The complete records kept by Four County EMC at Burgaw tell the unbelievable story: 1450 breaks in primary distribution lines; 1050 services down (equal to approximately 22 miles of line); 10,992 trees on distribution lines; more than 9000 people without power.

Miraculously, Four County had 75 per cent of its main distribution lines back in service by the following Monday. 90 per cent of its members had service by Thursday noon. The complete system was back in operation by Saturday.

At one time, 192 men, including crews from cooperatives in Western North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were working on the Four County lines. Other workmen were supplied by contractors and line construction companies.

Total damage to the co-op, Manager L. P. Beverage estimates, may exceed $100,000.

Immediately to the South, the Brunswick EMC at Shallotte figured its damages at close to $90,000. Manager E. D. Bishop also suffered severe personal loss when his home and automobile were completely destroyed.

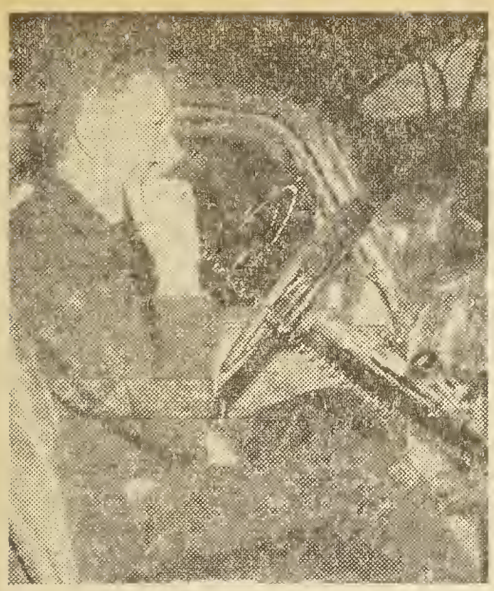
Jones-Onslow EMC at Jacksonville had not completely recovered from earlier staggering blows by Hurricanes Carol and Edna when Hazel struck. Faced with this third crippling storm, Manager Fred Harmon last month was considering the employment of a special rehabilitation crew to completely overhaul his system.

A spot check of several co-ops in Hazel's path as she struck northward turned up the following:

• **Lumbee EMC, Red Springs**—All but 400 members were without service. 95 per cent had been restored by Sun-

100 YARDS THROUGH THE AIR

Top of pine tree broke off in Granville County, flew 100 yards throgh the air, and landed on Wake EMC line. On pole is co-op engineer Critcher, who doubled as lineman. Moments later (right) he was right-of-way man, pulling tree from line.



Two-way radios were invaluable during repair operations. Here Line Foreman Callahan from Waynesville gives a report as darkness halts work on Wake lines.

day night. 25 men in the field. Damage is estimated at $12,000.

• **South River EMC, Dunn**—Entire system and power sources out. By Monday night, most of the primary lines were back in service. Over 1800 individual services were down. 38 men worked on lines. Damage will be something like $15,000, according to preliminary estimates.

• **Carteret-Craven, Morehead City**—Entire system out. High tides isolated many areas and made them inaccessable. Co-op chartered boats to reach these places, then borrowed trucks from members. System back in service on Sunday. No estimate of damages at press time.

• **Edgecombe-Martin EMC, Tarboro**—Entire system out from 1:30 to 8:40 p.m. Twenty-six had restored service to 85 per cent by Wednesday. Entire system in service by Saturday. Damage will be approximately $25,000.

• **Randolph EMC, Asheboro**—All but 500 members without service. Sixty-six workmen had restored service to 99 per cent by Wednesday noon. Manager A. P. Wall reports that members in many areas volunteered help in clearing trees from lines, helped greatly in speedy restoration of service. Damage is estimated at $15,000.

• **Central EMC, Sanford**—Entire system out. Seventy per cent of the service area had power by Sunday night, all primary lines were back on by Tuesday. Thirty men worked at peak periods. Help was summoned from Davie EMC at Mocksville by ham radio operator in Sanford, who contacted another ham in Winston, who telephoned

(Continued on Page 17)

"GLORY, GLORY . . ."

To the outsider, riding along country roads to a rendezvous with Wake EMC Manager Leonard Shearon, the repair job looks hopeless. This is Monday, three days after the storm, and whatever road you take you see great trees sprawled across power lines, service wires broken from houses.

You miss the meeting place, circle back, get lost. It doesn't matter. Hazel has been everywhere.

You find a crew. The lineman is tired, but he listens courteously. He calls Shearon on the radio, and another meeting point is set. The lineman nods when you thank him and you see the dark circles under his eyes as he turns them back to the crippled line.

Shearon tells you about it. The men begin work at the first suggestion of daylight; they don't stop until it becomes too dark to see. Up and down poles, swinging axes, walking . . . Answering a hundred times the question: "When will the power be back on?"

Shearon, too, is tired. But he is on top of everything. Sitting beside him in the car, you hear him make a dozen decisions and relay them by radio. Now he is directing work on an important feeder line. He hopes it is clear. Over the radio comes the word that the line won't stay in. He begins looking for the trouble, finds a tree down. He puts on rubber gloves, takes an axe from the car and clears it himself.

. . . Ten trees on two spans . . . Three poles shredded.

Back in the car, he gives a terse order: "Try it again."

A wait . . . Then the voice again: "It still won't stay. There's a dead short on it somewhere."

He looks again and finds it. Ten big oaks lie across two spans of wire. Three poles are shredded. For a long moment he just looks at them. Then he walks slowly back to the car and calls for a right-of-way crew. The linemen he sends somewhere else.

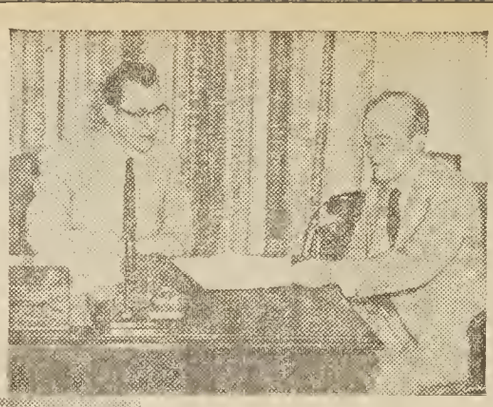
A man comes up in a car. "I know you're doing everything you can," he says, "but can you give me an idea of when it'll be back on?"

Shearon points wearily at the broken poles. "We're doing all we can . . ."

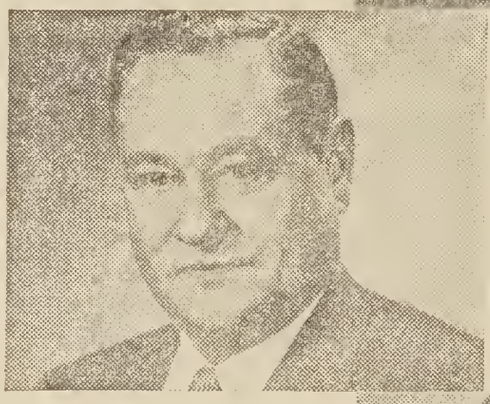
An excited voice comes over the radio. Help is on the way from two western co-ops.

And another voice, a lineman somewhere on the line: "Glory, glory . . ."

—J. L. A.



"It's easy to do business with Kaiser Aluminum," says Mr. Louie C. Spencer (left), Manager, Delta Electric Power Association, Greenwood, Mississippi. "They meet their shipping promises, and little paper work is required to make sure Kaiser Aluminum conductor is received on time. What's more, their engineers and conductor specialists are always at our disposal."



"Kaiser Aluminum takes sincere interest in our problems," says Mr. Steve Schauwecker, Manager, Three Rivers Electric Co-op, Linn, Missouri. "That's one reason why Kaiser Aluminum service is invaluable to us. We often take advantage of their assistance because we feel that no other supplier gives us better service or more personal attention."

"Kaiser Aluminum has never let us down!" says Mr. Ed Collison, Manager, Columbia Basin Electric Co-op. "In the time we've worked with Kaiser Aluminum, they've made all deliveries on time, and the information they furnish is always accurate and helpful. This kind of service is especially important to us today, because we are now using aluminum on all services and plan to use it on all future construction."

Co-ops everywhere agree— Kaiser Aluminum means service!

Co-ops all over the country have found they make better installations at lower cost with Kaiser Aluminum conductor and service.

The complete Field, Engineering and Laboratory services of Kaiser Aluminum are available to you at no obligation when you specify Kaiser Aluminum conductor.

Contact any Kaiser Aluminum office in principal cities, or one of our many distributors. Request free folders giving advantages and applications of Kaiser Aluminum Triplex and weatherproof conductor. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., *General Sales Office,* Palmolive Bldg., Chicago 11, Ill.; *Executive Office,* Kaiser Bldg., Oakland 12, Calif.

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setting the pace—in growth, quality and service

SOLID AND STRANDED NEOPRENE COVERED CONDUCTOR • SELF-SUPPORTING TRIPLEX CABLE • ASCR • ALL ALUMINUM CONDUCTOR

New Design for Rural Telephone Lines May Result in Lower Rates

The high cost of constructing rural telephone lines, which results in higher rates, may be sharply reduced if field tests now underway in North Dakota are successful.

REA announced last month that it had entered an agreement with a borrower to include 20 miles of experimental line, part of an extensive system renovation to be built with REA loan funds.

REA engineers are seeking to correct a condition that exists in dial systems when bare telephone wires momentarily touch during high winds. When this happens, service is frequently interrupted and excessive wear on central office equipment results.

This seriously affects operations in the use of today's long spans, which have the poles set farther apart to reduce construction costs on rural systems. Poles in place represent over 60 per cent of the cost of a mile of single-circuit, two-wire line.

One Wire Insulated

The REA test line will be built with one wire of each pair insulated. Then if the wires come into physical contact, no current can pass from one to the other to disturb the circuit. REA engineers regard this as one step in the development of an entirely new design for rural line construction.

Insulated wire costs more, but other savings would be enormous. Wire could be strung as close as four inches apart instead of the customary 12 inches. This would permit the use of shorter, less costly crossarms on the pole, and completely eliminate the need for pins and insulators. Wire could even be strung without the pole being climbed.

While the new design is expected to cut construction costs in rural areas where economy is essential, REA engineers are even more interested in the possibility of reducing maintenance costs. When a glass or porcelain insulator becomes cracked or broken by storms, by rifle fire or sling shots, service is impaired until the insulator is replaced. Since there are about 400 insulators in 10 miles of single-circuit, two-wire lines, the probability of insulator trouble is high.

YOU CAN REACH
98,000 N. C. FARMERS
THROUGH OUR
RURAL EXCHANGE

See Page 24

Bossy Gets A Haircut

Late fall, say the dairy people, is the time to give your dairy cattle that much-needed "haircut."

This easy bit of work, done with electric clippers, will accomplish three things: First, it will increase winter milk production by making your cows more comfortable; second, it will make your cows easier to groom and improve their appearance; and third, it will help you produce quality milk with less time and effort.

Most cows have a heavy coat of hair when they are brought into the barn for winter stabling. This makes it difficult to keep them clean and increases the work of preparing the cow for milking.

The tail, flanks, udder and belly of each milk cow should be clipped every fall and again along about February when the hair has grown long again and spring shedding begins.

Prevents Milk Contamination

When a cow is properly clipped she does not accumulate the filth and sediments that lodge in her hair that can badly contaminate the milk. She is easily curried and brushed and the milk is spared from the inevitable pollution that results when a dirty cow is milked.

The farmer who has his own electric clipper can do this job in a short time after the herd is brought into the barn for winter. A systematic clipping program will improve the quality of milk produced by lowering the bacterial count, reducing sediment in the milk, improving the flavor and increasing the keeping quality.

The pictures show how shaggy animals can be transferred into neat, well-groomed milk cows in a short time. Electric clippers cut the work to a minimum.

Dairy Herds Need Culling

It is estimated that at least 11 per cent of the dairy cows on North Carolina farms should not be there at all.

Marvin E. Senger, Extension dairy specialist, says that a review of 1953 Dairy Herd Improvement Association records shows that 270 cows out of 2,460 checked at random produced less than 200 pounds of butter fat during the year. This is equivalent to 5,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk, or 4,000 pounds of 5 per cent milk. "These cows have no place on our dairy farms today," said Senger.

The difference between this

and this . . .

. . . is this

The new deluxe washer at left in the photo washes, rinses, and spin-dries clothes in less than 26 minutes. At right, twin drier.

(Frigidaire)

As winter approaches, many N. C. homemakers are considering the merits of an automatic dryer, and many more are asking . . . .

Should My Washer Be Automatic?

Though the elementary question, "Shall I buy an electric washing machine?", was answered long ago by homemakers anxious to be liberated from the wash tub and scrub board, the buyer of a new washer must still deal with the choice between an automatic model or a non- or semi-automatic machine.

At the same time, many homemakers are eyeing automatic dryers and taking a good long look at the merits of this convenient companion of the washers.

In considering the choice between a non-automatic or an automatic washer, let's look at the automatic machine. Assuming that there is available running water in the home (a necessity if an automatic machine is to be installed), the automatic machine is far more efficient. There is no doubt that this machine saves time and labor over the non-automatic or semi-automatic models. It fills itself with water at the right temperature, washes the clothes, rinses them, or spins them damp dry. The tub is cleaned and drained during the drying process, and no cumbersome tubs are necessary for the washing chore.

And, as each new year rolls around, manufacturers of automatic washers continue to improve their models to make the washing process even simpler than it was with former models. Some of the more modern machines can be installed anywhere, for they need no bolting down. One leading washer manufacturer has come out with a new model that saves water three ways: (1) by using 2 to 8 gallons less hot water per load than those of former makes; (2) by using less water for small loads; (3) by a suds saver for re-use.

Blankets washed in automatic machines are fluffier than those that have been cleaned with chemicals.

The most modern models have a dial control: You simply set the machine time from 2 to 10 minutes, and the complete washing cycle is controlled automatically. Water controls ("warm" and "hot") give the homemaker a choice of water temperatures for her washing, so that even the most delicate fabrics can be washed in the washer.

The newest model washers of some major manufacturers have improved the spin-drying process in their machines. They have upped the revolutions of the spinner until the clothes come out ready for immediate ironing.

Other time-saving and economical features of the newer washers are a built-in measuring cup, which eliminates guesswork as to the amount of soap or detergent to use, and a suds distributor for distributing the suds under the water. These two features will insure the homemaker of getting the most out of her soap and detergents.

Much research has gone into improving the safety features on the new model machines—features which should be carefully checked by the purchaser.

Yes, the automatic washer is far more

efficient than any other type washer. But it is more expensive than the non- or semi-automatic model. The automatic machine is an excellent investment—if the family budget can afford the extra cost. If the appliance budget is low, then the washer purchaser should choose from the many good brands of semi- or non-automatic machines.

In this group, the buyer has a choice of either a wringer model or a spinner. U. S. Department of Agriculture tests proved that wringer and spinner models can do equally good jobs. Both of them leave clothes damp-dry, ready for hanging on the line. The wringer model handles clothes piece by piece; the spinner whirls them partially dry, a load at a time.

Consider Water System

If thorough study of the household budget shows that the family can afford an automatic washer, your water system must be considered in the type machine you buy. If yours is a gravity water system, be sure that the washer you purchase has a quantity fill (water running continuously until the tub is filled to the proper level) rather than a time fill (which stops filling automatically after a certain time, even if the tub is not filled to the proper level). This is particularly important in gravity systems with low water pressure.

Whether your decision is to purchase an automatic or a non-automatic washer, be sure that you purchase a well known brand from a reputable dealer.

Many families have adopted a well-organized plan for piece-by-piece appliance buying, ranging the various electrical appliances in the light of their primary importance to the family in question. These families, no doubt, have an automatic dryer somewhere on the list. But usually the dryer is listed in the luxury class, just before dish washers, etc. Such families would not, of course, list the dryer (convenient though it is) ahead of, for example, an electric range.

(Kelvinator)

Boy's play clothes come out of modern drying process practically ready for wearing. The machine's uniform low temperature makes it equally safe for all type fabrics.

But if yours is the lucky family which has come down the list of appliances to the more luxurious class, then by all means look into the benefits and pleasures of the automatic washer's gleaming companion, the automatic dryer. Women who use them attest to the comfort of the machine on winter wash days—no more fighting the cold breezes at the clothes lines. And the appearance of an automatic dryer in the home means the end of clothes lines strown around the house when the weather is too bad to hang the wash outside.

Heat Controlled

New model dryers, like washers, have automatic timing controls up to an hour and fifty minutes. On most of them, the heating element turns off shortly before the time is up and clothes are tumbled a few minutes longer to cool them before you take them out.

Heat controls on many models allow the homemaker to select the temperature of air that dries her clothes. Some of the newer machines have marked drying temperatures for different fabrics marked right on the dial.

Lint disposals in the dryer trap catch and hold the lint from the drying clothes. These have been made so that they can be easily removed and cleaned.

Yes, the automatic dryer is a marvelous convenience. But homemakers who have not yet reached the stage in appliance buying to consider the purchase of one should not be disheartened. As we've said before, some automatic washer manufacturers have so improved the spin-drying process in their machines that clothes of some fabrics come out ready for immediate ironing. And, even with a non-automatic machine, clothes emerge from the washing process damp-dry.

But when the day arrives that the homemaker can complete her washing room equipment by installing an automatic dryer beside her washer, it will indeed be a red-letter occasion. With the two machines located together, the entire washing, rinsing, and drying process can be done in one location, saving the efficient homemaker thousands of steps, and leaving her much more leisure time.

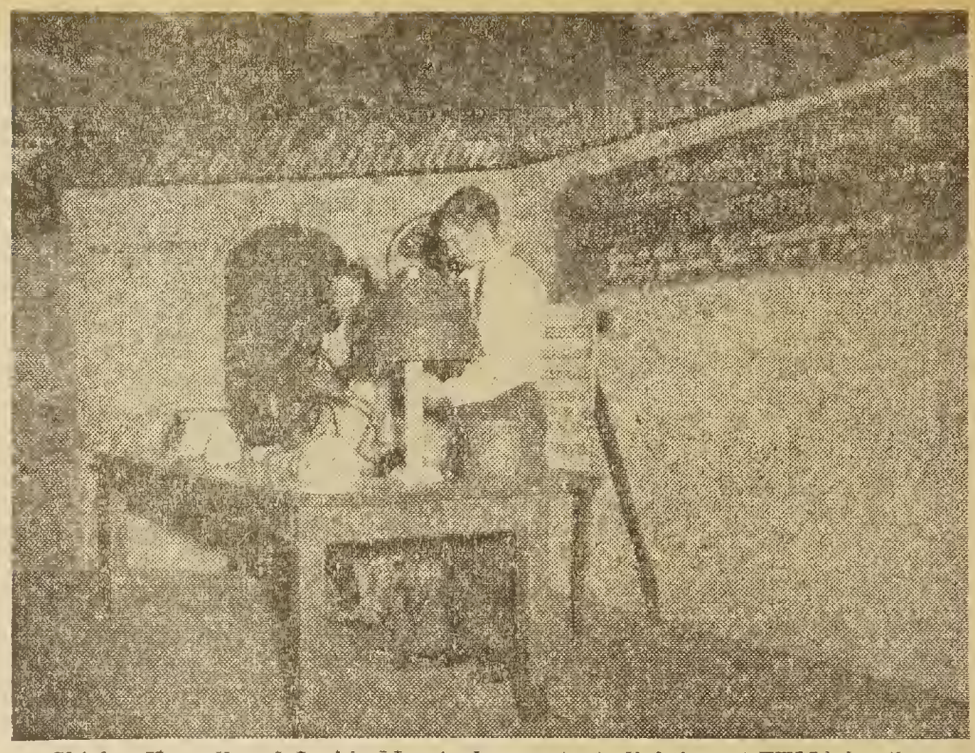
"How To Choose Your Washing Machine"

Some months ago, we offered our readers a copy of United States Department of Agriculture bulletin, "How to Choose and Use Your Washing Machine." The booklet proved so popular that we make the same offer to those of you who did not write for your copy then.

If you would like a copy of this informative booklet (and all prospective buyers of washers should consult it), write the *Carolina Farmer,* Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. The booklet will be sent without charge.

This year, there was more of just about everything — except people — at the

State Fair



Shirley Harrell and Jackie Morris demonstrate lighting at TEMA booth.

This year, for the first time in more than a decade, attendance at the State Fair failed to exceed that of the previous year. In fact, approximately 100,000 fewer people showed up than in 1953.

Fair officials, optimistic to the last about drawing over 500,000 people, had to settle for 400,000. It was due, they said, to Hurricane Hazel and the cold front that followed her.

The famed "Dorton weather" became only a memory on the fair's opening day, which dawned rainy and cold. After that the days were clear but colder, further discouraging the thousands of Carolinians whose festive spirit had been dampened by the hurricane.

As a matter of fact, it was only through a monumental effort by fair personnel that the big show came off at all. Workmen labored around the clock from Friday to opening day on Tuesday setting the grounds to rights after the blow.

In most respects, however, the 1954 edition of the big show was a notable one. Competition for premiums was keen in all departments, and the crowds were as colorful and enthusiastic as ever.

The livestock departments, backbone of any fair, showed a considerable gain in entries. In all, 1234 animals, exclusive of horses, were exhibited. This was a gain of 77 over 1953.

The livestock numbers were swelled by the arrival of 535 swine—an increase of 113 over 1953. Sheep entries, on the other hand, dropped from 116 to 63. Dairy cattle entries increased by 48, and beef cattle remained just about the same—191.

Brookberry Farms at Winston-Salem took top honors for the second straight year in the Guernsey Show, and showed the grand champion bull. The grand champion female was shown by A. L. Brown's Clear Springs Farm at Concord.

The top Aberdeen-Angus bull was exhibited by Hillside Farm of Guilford College; the female award went to Paul C. Jones of Greensboro.

From all indications, the lighter side of the fair did well. The grandstand shows were poorly attended until the last two days, due to the cold weather. The World's Champion Rodeo, staged inside the arena, drew good crowds.

Only one of the ballyhooed new attractions failed to open. The "Fishing for Diamonds" show was severely damaged by the hurricane and was withdrawn.

Inside the Industrial Building the Tarheel Electric Membership Association presented ten of the top-notch demonstrators who participated in the 4-H Electric Demonstration Contest last summer. Each individual or team presented four demonstrations during a half-day stint.

The expense-paid trip to the fair was a surprise "bonus" for the young 4-H'ers. Many of them stayed overnight at the fair's Youth Center. Included in the demonstrations were hotbed construction, proper lighting, adequate wiring, use of small appliances and the conversion of oil lamps.

C P & L, VEPCO INCREASE LOBBY GIFTS

The National Association of Electric Companies, which for the past two years has led all lobbies in spending to influence Congressional legislation, has evidently increased its assessments to member companies by some 17 per cent.

In its lobbying report to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the association reported that it had collected $509,752.36 for the first six months of 1954. Total contributions for 1953 were $449,403.05.

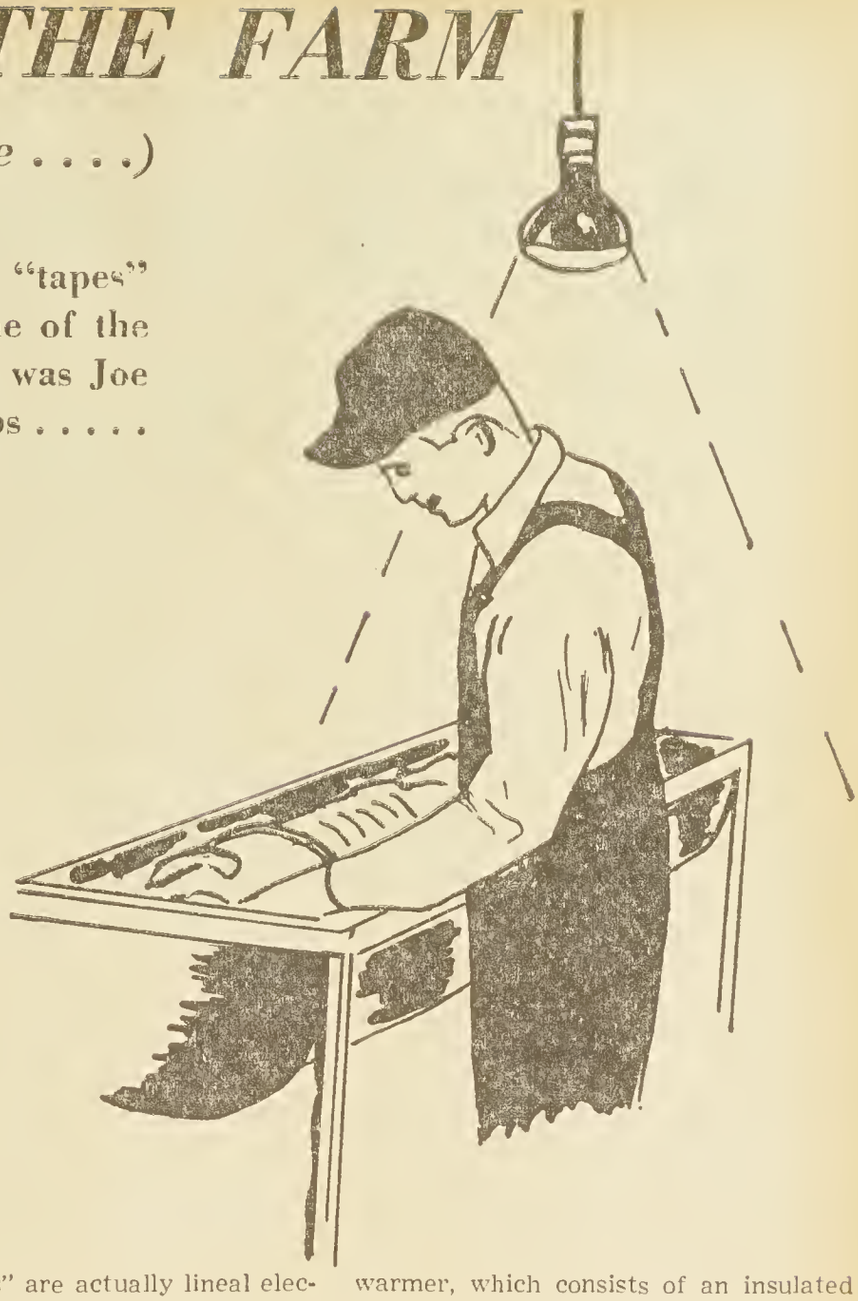
The report, required by law, lists substantial increases in the contributions of two large companies operating in North Carolina. Carolina Power and Light Company donated $8,960.40, an increase of $1,662.56 over 1953. Virginia Electric and Power Company contributed $17,479.29, or $3,408.49 more than it gave last year.

Duke Power Company, as usual, did not contribute to the lobbying organization.

WINTER ON THE FARM

(Isn't what it used to be . . . .)

Gadgets like water warmers, electric "tapes" and milkhouse heaters have taken some of the sting out of winter . . . and then there was Joe Price, who had an idea about heat lamps . . . . .



Joe Price, a dairy farmer in Ashe County, found a way last winter to keep warm while washing cans in a cold milk room. He attached an extension cord to the overhead light socket, long enough to reach just above his shoulders. Then he placed a 250-watt heat lamp in the socket.

The heat lamp warmed Joe's back and arms, and at the same time gave him plenty of light to do the washing chore. To avoid the temptation of turning the light off or on while his hands were wet, Joe left off the customary pull chain. The light could only be switched from the wall.

Simple? Yes. But sort of ingenious, too. Joe's application of a new principle to solve an old problem is typical of the way farmers everywhere are adapting electricity to farm needs.

And Joe's idea is also a good example of the steps farmers and manufacturers are taking to conquer the age-old hazards and discomforts of winter.

Frozen Water Pipes

Take exposed water pipes and hydrants, for example. Farmers for years have been trying to find some way to keep them from freezing. A typical solution—but a risky one at best—has been the wrapping of old rags around the pipes. Another has required the draining of water from the pipes each night. But usually they managed to freeze at least once each winter in spite of these precautions.

This hazard no longer exists on the electrical farm. In recent years several manufacturers have brought out an electric "tape" that wraps around the pipes and keeps the water at a temperature above the freezing point.

These "tapes" are actually lineal electric heaters, consisting of heater wire enclosed in plastic or other pliable materials. They can be wrapped around anything, and the better ones keep water from freezing at temperatures as low as 50-degrees below zero.

They are inexpensive to buy and to operate. You can buy six feet for around $3, 20 feet for about $4.50. A six-foot tape will operate continuously 10 hours per day for three days for less than one kilowatt-hour of electricity.

And most of the "tapes" can double in the spring as soil heating cable for electric hot beds. They can be purchased from most hardware stores.

Stock Water Warmers

Farmers are also discovering that they can use inexpensive electrical heating devices to solve other problems. Warming water for stock and poultry is a good example.

Automatic water warmers have now been on the market for some time. The most popular type is the immersion warmer, which consists of an insulated electric heating element. It is cylindrical in shape, about 1¼ inches in diameter and 8-10 inches in length.

The unit is simply placed in the water container. The attached cord is then plugged into an electric circuit. The better warmers are equipped with thermostats that keep the water at a specified temperature—usually 50 degrees F.

The warmers cost $5-$10, depending on the size needed. One manufacturer makes a combination watering fountain-water warmer which retails for $9.95. Both operations are fully automatic.

Of course, farmers are using electricity in other ways to take the freeze out of winter. Electric heaters are widely used to heat shops and milk houses. Farm women are beginning to install infrared glass heaters in kitchens to remove the chill when wood stoves are replaced by electric ranges.

Winter on the farm sure isn't what it used to be.

Safety—ON THE POLE-TOP

High on a pole, a lineman pauses to wipe his brow, forgets to replace his rubber glove: there is a crackle and he slumps, lifeless. But he is rescued, thanks to alert co-workers who had been taught just what to do in an emergency like this . . .

It is late in the fall of 1953; a crew of linemen for an electrical cooperative in a neighboring state are restringing wires from a series of old poles to new ones. It's late in the afternoon. They have been at it all day and are beginning to get a little tired. And perhaps a bit careless, too, in their rush to finish the job before quitting time.

The current has been left on in the lines so users in the area will not be inconvenienced by a lack of electricity during the transfer period. It's common practice, but dangerous. It can be fatal for forgetful crewmen.

Lineman Joseph L. Bowen slowly climbs another new pole and begins the slow and laborious job of shifting the wires. He takes off one of his protective rubber gloves and gropes for his handkerchief. It's hot up there and he's been sweating profusely.

He carefully mops his face and thrusts the handkerchief back into his pocket and returns to his work. The glove is stuffed beneath his safety belt, forgotten.

Suddenly his unprotected hand touches one of the wires; there's a crackling shower of sparks. Then it's quiet. Bowen slumps in his belt, apparently lifeless. There is no breathing, no audible heartbeat. To an observer, he is dead.

In all too many instances, this is where the story would end. There would be the delegation of workers to convey their sorrow to his widow and family, probably a collection among his fellow workers. Maybe a day off to attend the funeral. That would be all.

But not here. Two of Bowen's coworkers were on a near-by pole when the accident happened. As quickly as possible, they swung over to the lifeless form. While one supported him, the other began administering artificial respiration to Bowen — right there, 40 feet in the air on top of the pole.

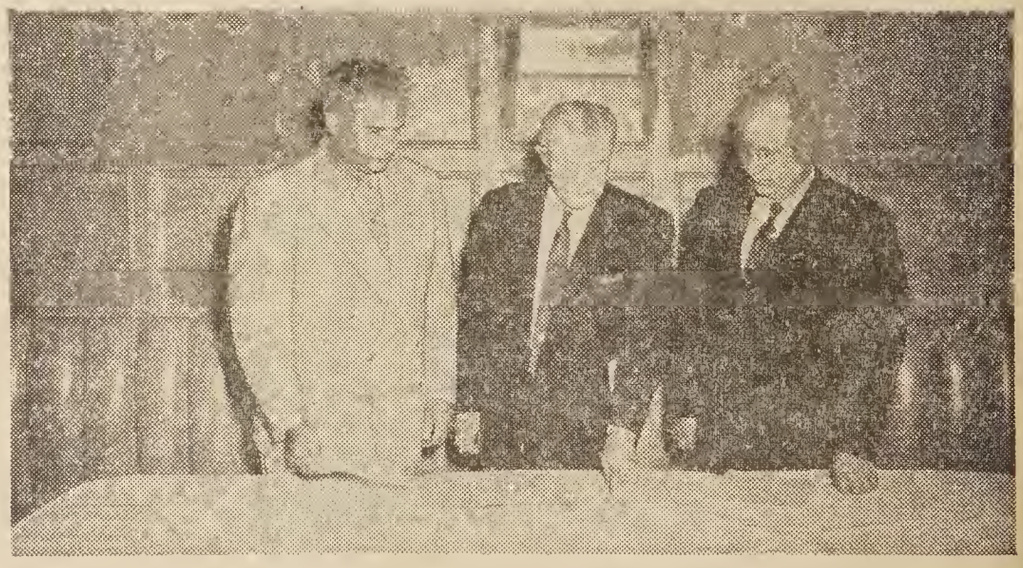
After a bit, they lowered Bowen to waiting workers on the ground who immediately began administering conventional artificial respiration. It grew later and later. Still they kept it up and still Bowen lay lifeless before them. A half hour passed, forty-five minutes, an hour, two hours. Some of them wanted to give up, but the man working over Bowen kept at his task.

Then the "lifeless" form began to stir. Breathing became almost normal. In a few minutes Bowen opened his eyes.

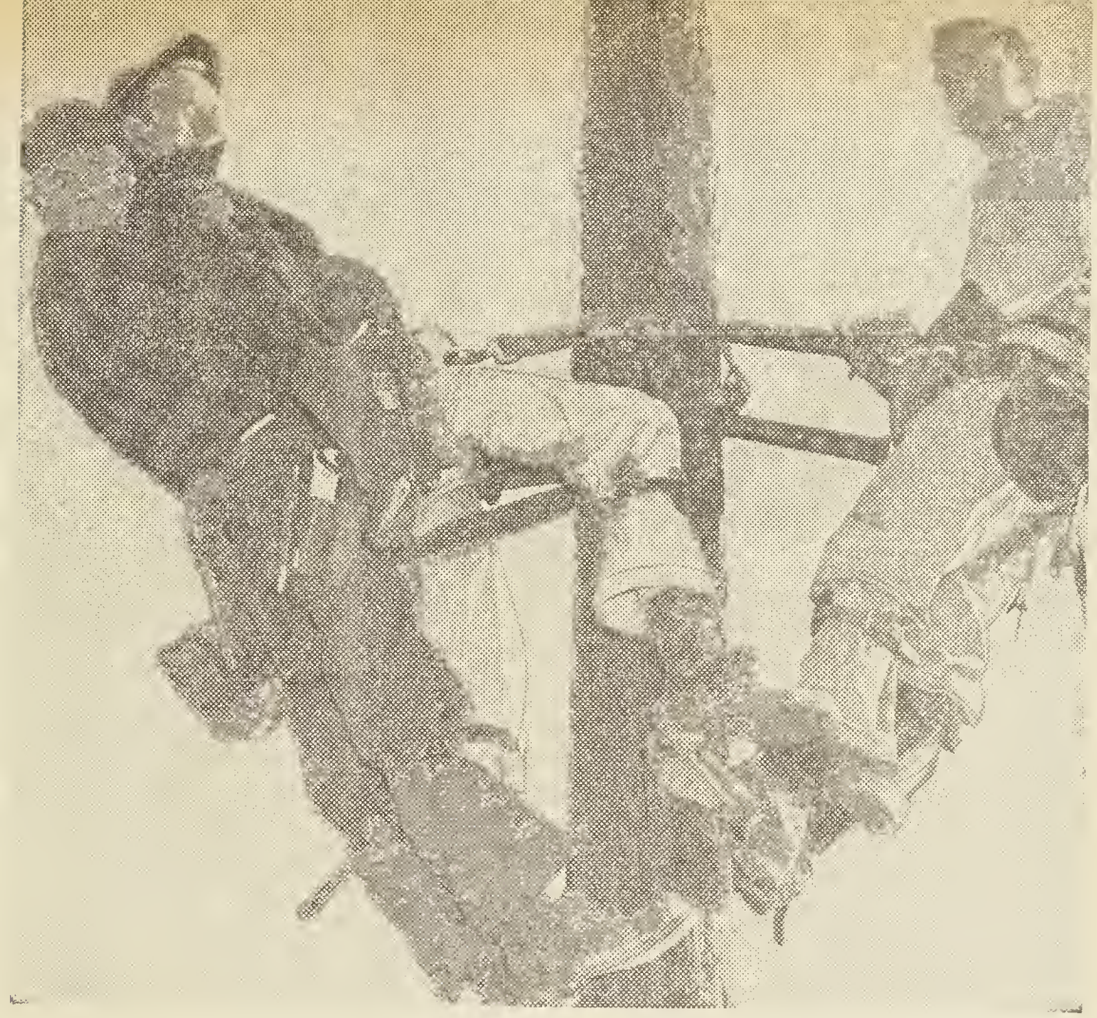
He is back on the job now, as healthy as he was on the day of his near-fatal accident. He bears no other mark from his joust with death than a burned finger long since healed.

The Bowen experience might have happened on your own rural electric system, or anywhere men work on high-voltage lines.

But your co-op is doing everything



Men charged with carrying out the safety program in North Carolina are Bill DeVaughn (left) and "Duke" Bidle (right). Here they confer at a Raleigh safety conference with Jack Shehee, REA safety expert.



Linemen re-enact the pole-top rescue of Joseph Bowen (Center). Prompt action by co-workers saved his life.

possible to keep such accidents from happening—and to keep those which do occur from being fatal.

For a number of years the co-ops in North Carolina have jointly sponsored a highly-effective Safety and Job Training Program, designed to make all linemen safety-conscious.

The heart of this program is the monthly visit of the safety instructor to the co-op. He holds meetings with all of the outside personnel, demonstrating safe practices with movies, slides, charts and other visual aids. The crewman join in these discussions, asking questions, relating their own experiences.

The instructor presents case histories of actual accidents, using diagrams to show how they happened. Then he points out how they could have been avoided. When a lineman later finds himself in a similar circumstance, the chances are good that he'll remember what to do to protect himself and his fellow-workers.

When the meeting is over, the instructor goes out with the men to observe their work habits. He points out practices that are potentially dangerous, demonstrates the safe way to do the same thing.

The instructors also teach the men what to do when an accident occurs—how to apply first aid in a situation where minutes may determine whether a man lives or dies.

It is the safety instructor who teaches linemen the technique of applying respiration on top of a pole. This practice is credited with saving many lives since it was developed a few years ago. And it is the instructor who proves by case histories that artificial respiration should go on—and on—and on, until a doctor is absolutely sure that there is no chance of saving the life.

Success Depends on Instructors

The success of the safety program depends to a large degree on the competence and personality of the instructor. Linemen are traditionally of an independent nature—they take no advice from men they do not respect. They have little use for theories that have been pulled out of the air.

The instructor, then, must be a master psychologist as well as an expert in safety. He must know his subject, and have the knack of putting it across.

Co-op officials in North Carolina believe they have two men as instructors who more than meet these qualifications. Bill DeVaughn, a former co-op manager in Georgia, covers the western half of the State. "Duke" Bidle, former REA and Illinois safety instructor, takes care of the east.

They visit each co-op in their area at least once each month. In addition, they conduct two annual safety conferences for supervisory personnel.

C
NRECA
1954

Only Two Members of the AEC Actually Voted for Dixon-Yates

Two recent appointees on the five-man Atomic Energy Commission are the only members who have approved the controversial Dixon-Yates contract (CF, Oct.), according to the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee which is investigating the pact.

AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss and Joseph Campbell voted for approval of the contract while Thomas Murray, a hold-over Truman appointee, abstained. Williard Libby, another new appointee, left the room prior to the vote because he considered himself too unfamiliar with the issue. The fifth member, John Von Neuman, has not yet taken office.

Details of the AEC voting action were made public during the probe of the contract being conducted by Senator Langer (R-ND). The information was contained in a letter to the Subcommittee from the AEC.

Earlier this year, the AEC voted three to two against approving the contract. At that time there were three Truman-appointees. Since then Eugene Zuckert and Dr. Henry Smythe have retired. Also at that time TVA's board members refused to vote approval of the contract.

Brownell May Oppose Contract

The AEC letter touched off strong, but unconfirmed, rumors that Attorney General Herbert Brownell is reluctant to approve the legality of the contract, and that he may refuse to go to bat for the contract altogether.

Former TVA Chairman Gordon Clapp, who spent 18 years with TVA, testified that the Dixon-Yates contract was "the opening step in a program planned deliberately to destroy TVA."

Clapp accused the Bureau of the Budget and the AEC of joining TVA's "worst enemies in promoting the Dixon-Yates deal." He said TVA "is the silent partner of every rural electric cooperative," and that the Dixon-Yates contract "represents the formation of a combine of two big holding companies who have a long record of doing anything they could to cripple TVA and remove its salutory competitive effect."

The contract is a bad deal for the taxpayers, and also an unsound engineering scheme, Clapp testified, "It is a risk-free government-financed deal for private profit, and I don't believe it was negotiated at arms length."

The Dixon-Yates contract calls for the Middle South Utilities, Inc., headed by E. H. Dixon, and the Southern Company, headed by E. A. Yates, to construct a $107-million generating plant at West Memphis, Arkansas. The plant would produce 600,000 kw of power to be fed into TVA's lines to "replace" a similar amount of power that TVA now supplies to the AEC at Paducah, Kentucky.

Contract Is Political Issue

The contract was a major source of contention during the marathon Senate debate last summer on the Atomic Energy Bill. Oponents of the measure have pointed out that the plant will cost the government more under the Dixon-Yates proposal that it would cost if TVA went ahead and built it.

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Hazel

(Continued from Page 7)

the message to Davie Manager J. C. Jones.

• **Wake EMC, Wake Forest**—Entire system out. Forty-five workers had restored service to 95 per cent of members by Thursday night. One Wake crew had been dispatched to stricken Jones-Onslow when Hazel hit that co-op in early morning, was intercepted and turned back when storm suddenly swerved inland to wreck Wake's own lines. Damage may approach $20,000.

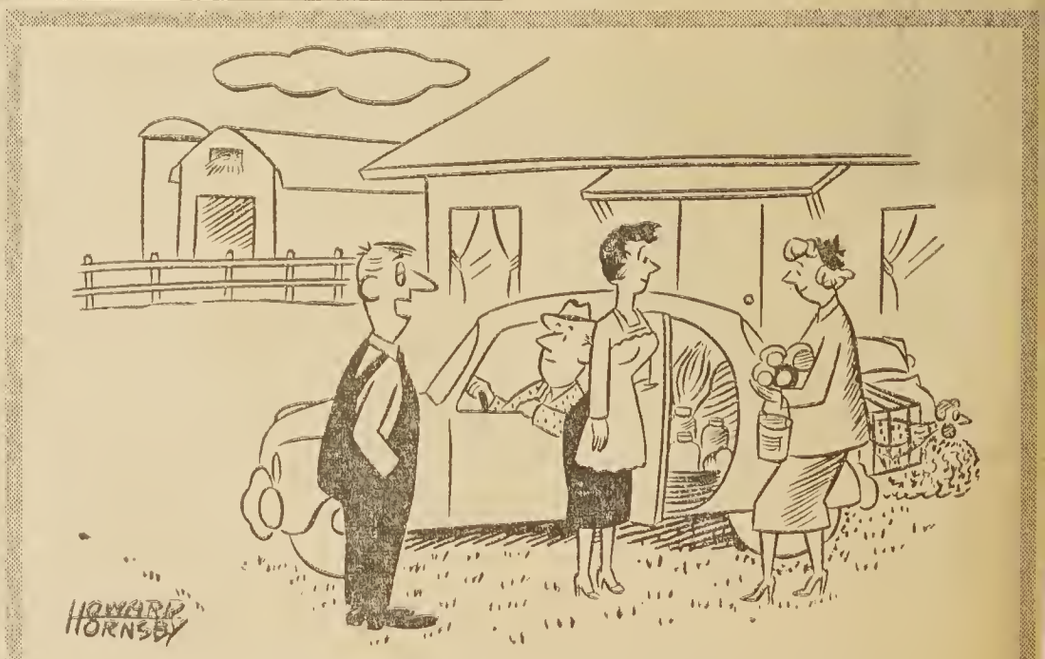
These reports were typical. Extensive damage was also suffered by co-ops at Farmville, Enfield and Hillsboro.

Co-op officials in the stricken area were unanimously warm in their praise of employees who day after day rose at dawn and worked far into the night to restore service. Amazingly few accidents were reported during the course of the marathon operation, none of them critical.

Managers reported that co-op members maintained a wonderful spirit of patience and cooperation during the repaid operations. And there were words of gratitude, too, for the co-ops in the west who rushed men, material and trucks to the aid of their neighbors.

State Rural Electrification Authority Chairman Gwyn B. Price said at the end of the month that he thought all of the stricken co-ops could rebuild without asking for REA loans. He pointed out that the co-ops carry reserves for just such emergencies.

REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen announced immediately after the storm that loan applications from this area would receive priority if they were needed.



"Guess we won't be seeing you folks for another year, will we?"

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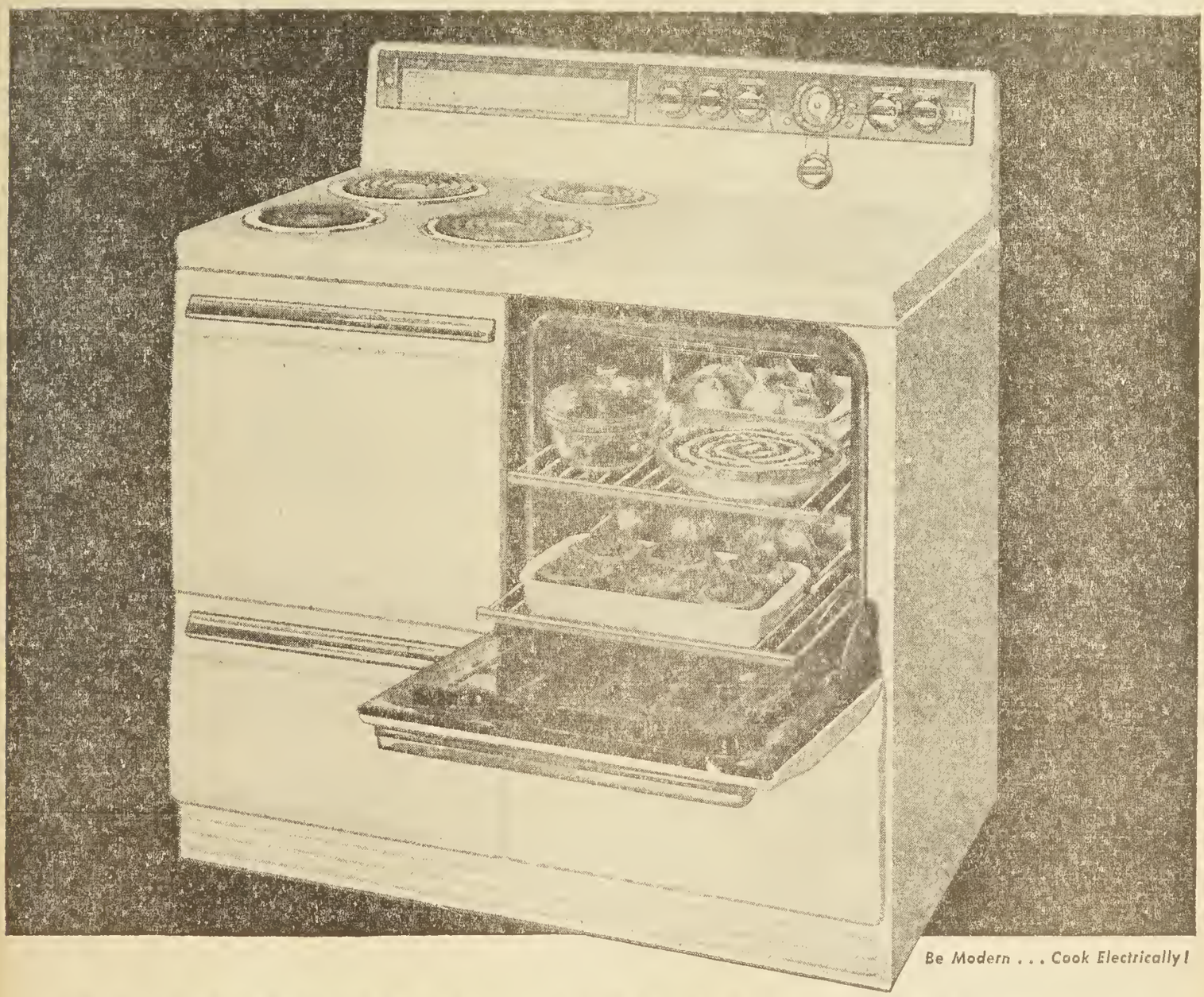
Westinghouse Speed-Electric Range



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YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse

–Tune in the Best of Broadway, full color TV, CBS Wednesday, November 10th—10 to 11 P. M., EST—and be sure to see TV's famous dramatic show, Westinghouse Studio One, CBS every week.

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

ground, in all issues, and has seldom let the pendulum swing very far either way. The real problem of any Administration trying to stick to the middle of the road on power issues is the infiltration of extremists who want to push to one side or the other.

While not a part of the group directly concerned with Federal power policy questions, a recent appointment to a Hoover Commission task force provides a good example of the pitfalls this Administration has run into. A Southern California power company official appointed to the Hoover Commission task force has long made his views of American partisan politics amply clear.

Appointed to the Hoover Commission this year, back in April 1952—just before the last political conventions—he told a group of other power company officials in a speech later printed that, "We are in the grip of an all-powerful government, and that government and consequently the whole American people are now involved in worldwide, evil and destructive forces which threaten to enslave if not destroy us . . . . " and supported the view that this situation came about "largely as a result of the political and military mistakes of their wartime leaders, and especially Roosevelt, Marshall and Eisenhower."

He concluded, back in 1952 before he ever thought of becoming a member of the Hoover Commission, that "If we could make our principal contribution to the great task before us of restoring liberty and extricating the government of the United States from the impossible mess in which its foolish leaders in the last war involved us, if we could make the contribution by devoting our principal attention to the threats of government ownership of the electric companies, that is what we should do."

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1. The names and addresses of the publisher and editor are: Publisher: William T. Crisp, 2700 Rosedale Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina. Editor: Jerry L. Anderson, 1804 Sunset Drive, Raleigh, North Carolina.

2. The owner is: Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Inc., Suite 914 Commercial Building, Raleigh, North Carolina.

3. The known bondholders, morgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also, the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

JERRY L. ANDERSON, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1954.

(Signed) Thelma W. Reynolds,
Notary Public
(My commission expires
January 9, 1956)

Over the Lines

(Continued from Page 22)

Carolina's rural electric homemakers. Let us have them by the end of this month so they will be sure to be used in the December issue.

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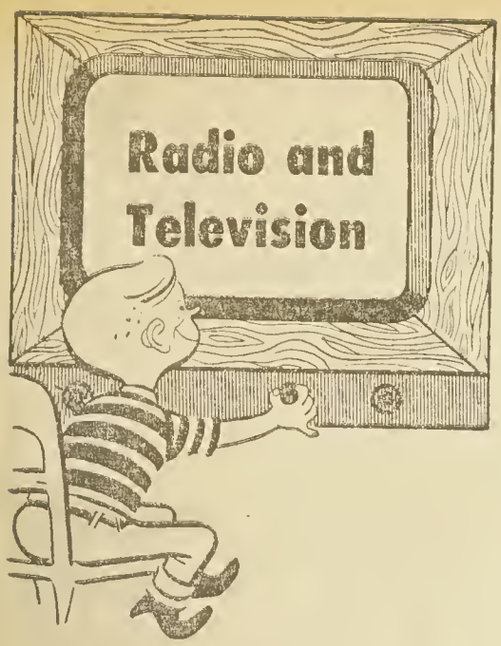


Station WBTW Takes The Air in October

WBTW, new television station of the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company, began operations on VHF channel 8 last month at top power of 316,000 watts.

The new station, located in Florence, South Carolina, provides television service to more than 1,000,000 potential viewers in South and North Carolina. It is the only station within a 75 mile radius of Florence.

The half-million dollar station is telecasting from a building containing 10,000 square feet of floor space and utilizing an 827-foot tower and antenna. Officials say that the new station will present the best programs from all four of the nation's major television networks, CBS, NBC, ABC and DuMont.

WNCT Viewers Go to College at Home

Something new in armchair education is being offered viewers of TV Station WNCT, Greenville, this fall. WNCT viewers have the opportunity to obtain college credit from East Carolina College right in their own living room.

The new educational program began last month with a course in child guidance, taught by Miss Annie Mae Murray, kindergarten teacher at ECC. The class is designed to be equally beneficial to televiewers who have not chosen to enroll in Miss Murray's class. Those who have enrolled will earn college credit, and will take two examinations—one at mid-term and one final.

The TV classes are studying the history of childhood education, along with the proper approach to be used in introducing children to art, music, science.

International Livestock Exposition Highlights to be Televised Nov. 30

JUDGING AND selection of the Grand Champion Steer and other highlights of the International Livestock Exposition will again be televised Tuesday, November 30, from 3 to 4 p. m., EST. Picking the Grand Champion Steer will climax the show, to be telecast direct from the famous International Amphitheatre in Chicago.

North Carolina stations which will show the exposition program are: WBTV, WAYS-TV, Charlotte; WNCT, Greenville; and WSJS-TV, Winston-Salem.

In addition to the main event, the full hour of television will cover show ring features such as the showing of the champion lamb and barrow of the junior show. Viewers will also see judging of the carlot champion, a meat-cutting and cooking demonstration by experts from the National Livestock and Meat Board, interviews with delegates to the National 4-H Club Congress and a U. S. Department of Agriculture feature.

Dr. A. E. Darlow, Vice President of Oklahoma A. and M. College, will describe show ring procedures and follow the activities of Judge A. D. Weber as he selects the Grand Champion Steer.

Other commentators who will describe activities are Everett Mitchell, well known master of ceremonies of the National Farm and Home Hour; Mal Hansen, radio farm director of Station WOW, Omaha; Milt Bliss, agricultural representative of NBC; and Ken Capen, assistant director of Information of the USDA.

Cash prizes for this year's International Livestock Exposition total over $100,000. Last year's Grand Champion Steer exhibited by Sue White of Big Springs, Texas, brought $20,100 in addition to premiums.

This will be the seventh consecutive year that Allis-Chalmers has sponsored a network telecast from the famous exposition. This year the show will be carried coast to coast on about 120 stations of the NBC-TV network. Thousands of people who have never visited the International Livestock Exposition will get their first glimpse of the world's biggest livestock show.

"I do have to admire your frankness."

Just Look What's Happened To

SKILLETS

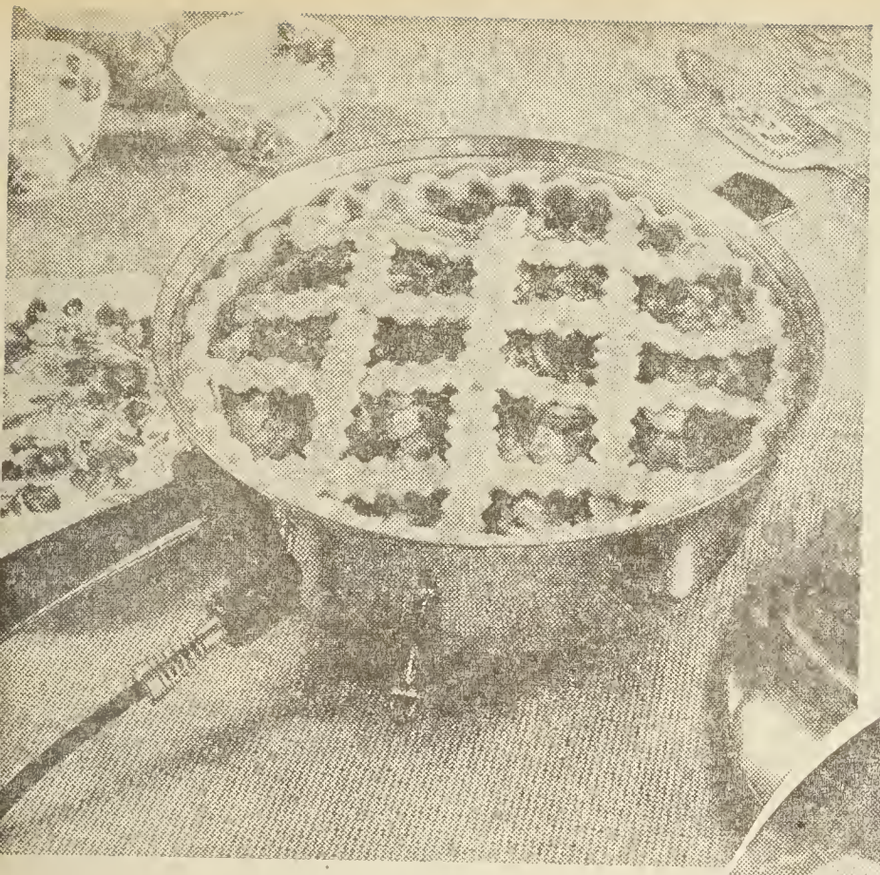
The new electric skillet fries bacon and eggs right at the table, and it joins the toaster and the electric coffee pot to make breakfast preparations easier.

A water-sealed element makes it possible to dip the entire pan in water up to control knob on this model skillet.

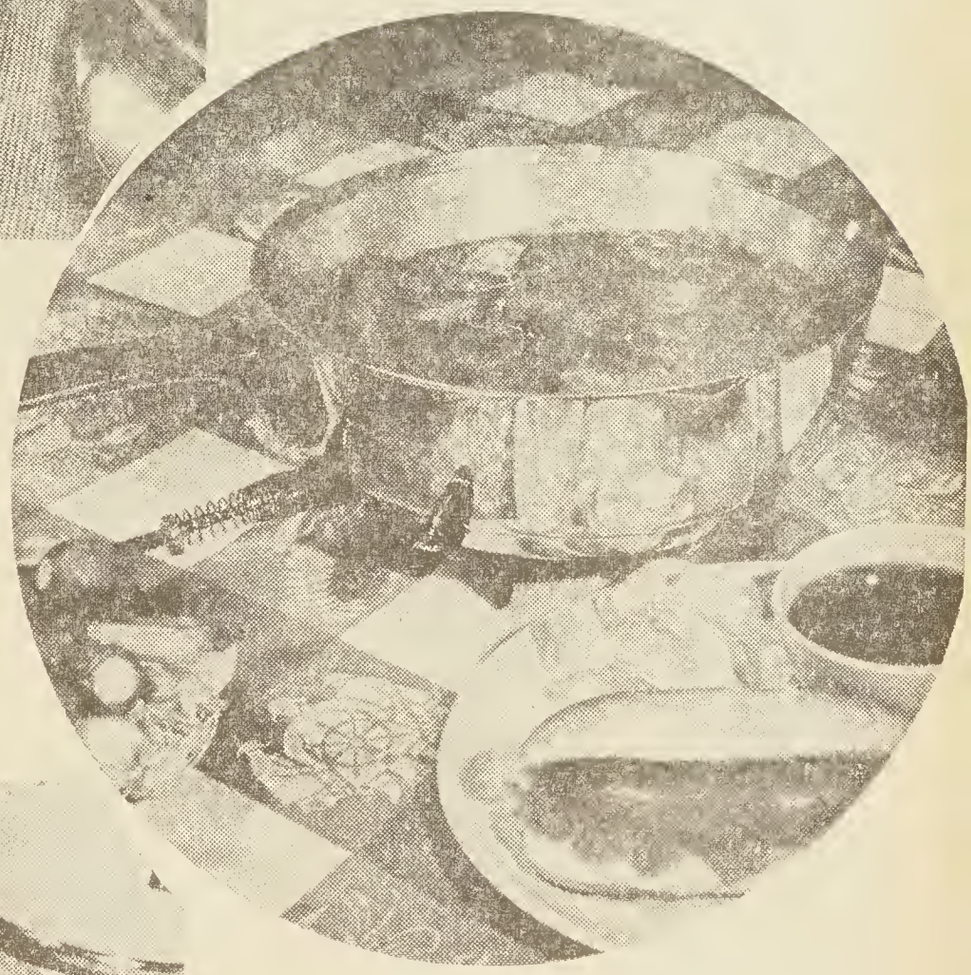
The old reliable wrought-iron skillet has had its face lifted and has emerged a gleaming, modern, electrified kitchen utensil. The electric skillet requires no special wiring, and can be plugged in to any kitchen outlet. And it is an electric servant of many talents, for it bakes, fries shallow or deep-fat, roasts, braises, or stews with controlled heat.

A temperature selector on the handle allows you to keep your food hot until you are ready to serve it. Some models have water-sealed elements which make it possible to dip the entire pan into water up to the control knobs. It's a "honey" for preparing a quick breakfast at the table: Just plug it into the outlet near the table and watch the bacon and eggs fry as you have your first cup of coffee.

If you are the lucky homemaker who receives a new electric skillet for Christmas, try baking this easy upside down cake in it: Melt ¼ cup butter in skillet, add 1 cup brown sugar, place pineapple rings on this and top with readymix batter. Cover and bake 25 minutes. And the new skillet is a natural, too, for baking deep dish fruit pies.



The electric skillet bakes a deep dish apple pie to "apple pie" perfection. The skillet does equally perfect bake job.



Hotdogs in chili sauce, prepared in the electric skillet, make a grand Saturday night supper. Temperature selector allows you to keep them piping hot.

Chicken is an electric skillet speciality whether the homemaker fries, braises, barbecues, or stews it. The skillet is an excellent tool, also, for one-dish meals.

PATTERNS

2178. Especially designed for those of you who are not so slender, this house dress is easy-to-cut and sew with short sleeves, patch pockets, quaint sash styling in a wide range of larger sizes: 12 to 48. Size 18: 4⅝ yds. 35-in.

2190. In one size, the pretty party apron has front tie-sash and flattering, feminine torso lines. It takes only 1⅜ yds. of 35-in. or 1¼ yds. of 39-in.

2945. A bolero suggestion plus plenty of pleats add up to a dainty dress that will be different for daughter. Collared version is also included. Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6. Size 2: Dress and panties, 2¼ yds. of 35-in.

2155. So simple in the making . . . so beautiful to see, this ensemble including jumper and new-sleeve blouse in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 36, 38, 40. Size 16: Jumper, 4 yds 39-in. or 2¾ yds. 54-in. Blouse takes only 1¾ yds. 39-in.

2620. Hard to find half-size slip with trim princess-panel lines is easy to cut and sew with shoulder straps or with built-up top styling! Sizes are 14-1/2 to 24-1/2. Size 16-1/2: Slip with built-up top, 2⅝ yds. 39-in. With shoulder straps, 2-1/4 yds. 39-in.

3528. What could be a better Christmas present for a little girl than new clothes for her doll. This complete wardrobe—from coat and hat to undies—takes a minimum of sewing time, small amount of fabric! Cut from 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-in. dolls. Please order by size

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. For Fall-Winter Fashion Books, send additional 25c.

Over the Lines with Becky

Toy Animals

Recently we have had several requests for toy animal patterns. Unfortunately, our supply of these patterns was quickly exhausted, and several homemakers did not receive the patterns they requested. We have ordered an assortment of new pattern leaflets, and will offer them to our homemaking readers within the next few months.

Fruit Cakes

Those of you who are getting ready to do your holiday fruit cake baking will be interested in the favorite fruit cake recipe of Virginia Wilson, State College extension nutritionist. This one pound loaf is much easier to slice and much simpler to wrap (if you give fruit cakes as gifts) than the traditional giant round fruit cake.

Light Fruit Cake

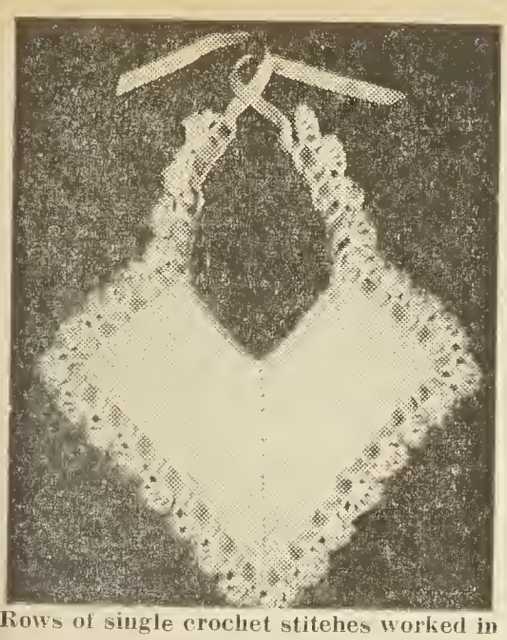
1 cup butter or margarine
1 cup sugar
5 eggs
2 cups flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon each salt, cloves, nutmeg and mace
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ lb. finely cut citron
¼ lb. finely cut orange peel
¼ lb. candied cherries, sliced
1 lb. seedless raisins
1 lb. currants
3 cups almonds or pecans sliced
½ cup fruit juice

Cream the butter and sugar together. Add one egg at a time and beat each in thoroughly. Sift one cup of flour with the salt and spices, then add to the creamed mixture alternately with the fruit juice. Sprinkle the other cup of flour over the fruits and nuts that have been thoroughly mixed together. Add these to the cake mixture. Pour into two 9x5-inch loaf pans or one 10-inch tube pan lined with heavy paper well greased. Bake in slow oven (275F.) for three hours. When cold, wrap in waxed paper or aluminum foil and store in a tin box.

Christmas Cookies

Speaking of fruit cakes reminds us that we would like to have a December feature on cookies for the holidays. Why don't you send us your favorite holiday cookie recipe? We'd love to have an entire page featuring recipes of North

(Continued on Page 18)



Rows of single crochet stitches worked in the back loop make the ridge design of this cute baby bib for the infants on your Christmas list. (P.K. 6135)

This lacy doily design is knitted on five double-pointed knitting pins using fine mercerized cotton thread. It measures 3½ inches in diameter. (P.K. 5549)

ungsters and oldsters alike will welne these soft, warm socks knitted in a ee color chevron pattern. (P.K. 9)

The teen-agers on your Christmas list will love this easy-to-make stocking cap that consists simply of a knitted crown and a long, long tassel tied in four places with pieces of gay colored felt. Make one in her high school colors! (P.K. 6511)

Handmade Gift Ideas for The Entire Family

What woman hasn't been faced with the problem of finding Christmas gifts after the Yuletide budget has been expended? The patterns pictured here will solve this year's problem in an inexpensive, yet delightful, manner. Aunt Mary will love the knitted doily; that teen-age niece will set a new high school fashion with a gay stocking cap; the proud parents of the newest baby on your Christmas list will be pleased as punch with the bib; and both female and male recipients of the knitted socks will be overjoyed with such a practical, attractive gift.

The handwork-wise woman will find that all these gifts can be made quickly, and we'll rush the instruction leaflets to you immediately upon receipt of your order.

Just clip the form at the bottom of the page, check the numbers of the patterns you desire, and mail it with a stamped, self-addressed envelope to your *Carolina Farmer* homemaking editor. If you order more than two patterns, send two envelopes.

Pattern Order Form

Please send me without charge pattern leaflets which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a **STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE** for the patterns I have checked.

1.....Socks (P. K. 6449)
2.....Knitted Doily (P. K. 5549)
3.....Diamond Shaped Bib (P. C. 6135)
4.....Stocking Cap (P. K. 6511)

Name of Electric Membership Corporation.....

Comments .....

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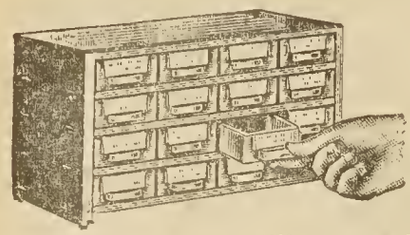
Address coupons to: **Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.**

WHERE'S THE WIDGET? ***In the Jiffy Cabinet, of Course***



Yes, with the JIFFY CABINET you can instantly find the screws, nuts, bolts, nails, etc., that are never at hand when you need them. Also ideal for home use. Made of steel with clear pastic drawers, the JIFFY CABINET makes a wonderful Christmas gift. 8, 16, 24, 32 and 48 drawer units.

16 drawer unit (illustrated)—$7.50
Other Sizes from $4.50 to $19
Free Literature on Request

Order now from
SCOTT'S
Box 110—Asheville, N. C.

BEGINS JANUARY, 1955

Amendment Brings Social Security Benefits to Most Tar Heel Farmers

The new amendments to the Social Security Act will bring federal old-age and survivors insurance to most farm families.

Farm operators—people farming for themselves—have not previously been covered by the Social Security Law. Beginning January 1, 1955, all of them who make as much as $400 profit in a year will have old-age and survivors insurance protection.

Farm employees—people doing farm work for others—are already covered by the law if they work regularly for one farm operator. The new law brings old-age and survivors insurance protection to all farm workers who earn as much as $100 cash pay in a year from any one farmer, whether the work is regular or not. Cotton gin workers will be covered under the same rules that apply to the farm employees.

Protection Long Needed

Both, the farm operators or owners and the farm employees, have long needed protection for themselves and their families against loss when they become old or die. Beginning January 1, they will now have this protection. These benefits can be paid to the living worker and his dependents when he reaches age 65 and retires and to his survivors when he dies.

Farm employees will pay a social security tax of two per cent of their pay, two cents on each dollar on their cash pay up to $4,200 a year. Their employer will pay another two per cent and will send this total of four per cent to the director of internal revenue. The farm operator or employer will make the deduction from the employee's pay, add his own share and send the total in with his report. This report will list the wages and social security number of each employee.

The self employed farm operator will make a report once each year and report the tax on his net earnings. This report is part of the income tax return. The farm operator will pay a tax of three per cent on his net earnings up to $4,200 a year.

Records Simplified

A simplified method of record keeping has been set up so that the farmer will not be burdened with the necessity of keeping unaccustomed and complex records. Farm operators who report their income tax on a cash basis and whose income is $1,800 or less in a year may report either their actual net earnings from farm self-employment or 50 per cent of their gross earnings for social security purposes.

A farm operator whose gross income from self-employment is more than $1,800 would have to compute his net income. But if this net was less than $900, the farmer could, if he wished, report $900. He would report his actual net income if it was $900 or more.

There are 13 district offices of the Social Security Administration in North Carolina in the following cities: Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Greensboro, Hickory, High Point, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Salisbury, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem.

These offices are open to the public five days a week and are responsible for issuing social security account number cards, for handling claims for benefits, and for giving information about old-age and survivors insurance.

Rural Exchange

Agent Wanted

MAKE MONEY ADDRESSING POST-CARDS FOR OUR bedding company. Typewriter or longhand. $1 brings supply of postcards. Refundable. Elson's, Box 116, Paxton, Ill.

SEND OUT POST CARDS. Cash daily. BICORP, 143 Belmont, Belmont, Massachusetts.

For Sale

BUY SURPLUS FARM tools, machinery, truck, jeep, etc. Direct from Government. Send $1.00 for Government Surplus Bulletin, Box 213S East Hartford, Conn.

HOG, COW AND MULE Medicines manufactured by National contains all known mineral essential for healthier herds that bring higher prices. Ask dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C.

CROCHETED SHOWER GIFTS Nylon embroidered booties. Assorted colors, white trim. $1.25 pair. Red Rose Potholders, $1.00 pair. Cobbler Aprons, small or medium, $1.35 each. Mrs. R. B. Kendirck, Rt. 4, Concord, N. C.

RAISE MINK. We'll teach you free Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior EE. 6, Wisconsin.

BUY SURPLUS FARM TOOLS, machinery, truck, jeep, etc., direct from government. Send one dollar for government surplus bulletin. Box 213-S East Hartford, Conn.

TWO MALE GERMAN short haired bird dogs. White and brown in color. Have been vaccinated for distemper. They are fine healthy dogs. Seven months old, $25 each. Arthur Seawell, Rt. 1, Box 786, Carthage, N. C. Phone 322

Wanted to Buy

DO YOU HAVE an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for early models. Also want old license tags. Write complete information, price wanted, to J. J. Malpass, Bulgaw, N. C.

WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's, Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

Hale!

PERFECT JOB

He had managed to get a job as collector for a gas company.

"Take this master key and go around and empty all the coin boxes; get all the pennies and quarters," said the manager.

He was gone for three weeks. Then he walked into the office and announced:

"Can I have another key? I've lost t'other one."

"Certainly," replied the manager. "But where have you been all this time? The cashier has stayed late every Friday night expecting you to come for your wages."

"What!" exclaimed the man, beaming, "do I get wages as well?"

* * *

BOTHERS HIM

Two men were seated together in a crowded street car. One of them noticed that the other had his eyes closed.

"What's the matter, Bob," he asked, "feeling ill?"

"I'm all right," answered Bob, "but I hate to see ladies standing."

* * *

JUSTIFIED

Butch was gazing at his one-day-old brother, who lay squealing and wailing in his crib. "Has he come from heaven?" asked Butch.

"Yes, dear."

"No wonder they put him out!"

* * *

NEW ORDER

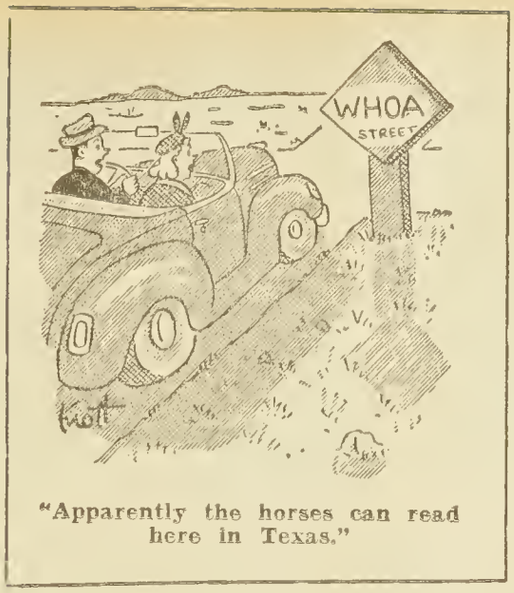
A school teacher from the city was questioning her small farm nephew to see how his country school education was progressing. "If a farmer has 5,000 bushels of corn," she asked, "and corn is worth 40 cents a bushel, what will he get?"

"A government loan!" promptly replied the boy.

* * *

MODERN

Little boy: "It's bad enough to be spanked by hand, but I heard Mom say she's buying an electric beater!"



"Apparently the horses can read here in Texas."

THAT'S DIFFERENT

Tenant: "The people upstairs are very annoying. Last night they stomped and banged on the floor until after midnight."

Landlord: "Did they wake you?"

Tenant: "No, luckily I was up playing my piano."

* * *

SLOW

Teacher (to tardy student): "Why are you late?"

Student: "Well, a sign down the street—"

Teacher: "Well, what has a sign got to do with it?"

Student: "The sign said: 'School ahead; go slow.' "

NOT BOLD

Ma: "That new couple next door seem to be very devoted. He kisses her every time they meet. Why don't you do that?"

Pa: "I don't know her well enough."

* * *

NOISEY

Along a country road came a $7,000 limousine. As it caught up with a small car, the owner of the big car could not resist the temptation to slow down and jolly the other driver.

"Heavens, man," he said, what is it about your car that makes such a dreadful sound?"

"That? Oh, that's the $6,500 jingling around in my pocket," said the small car driver.

* * *

NOT AS BIG

"He's not as big a fool as he used to be."

"Getting wiser?"

"No, thinner."

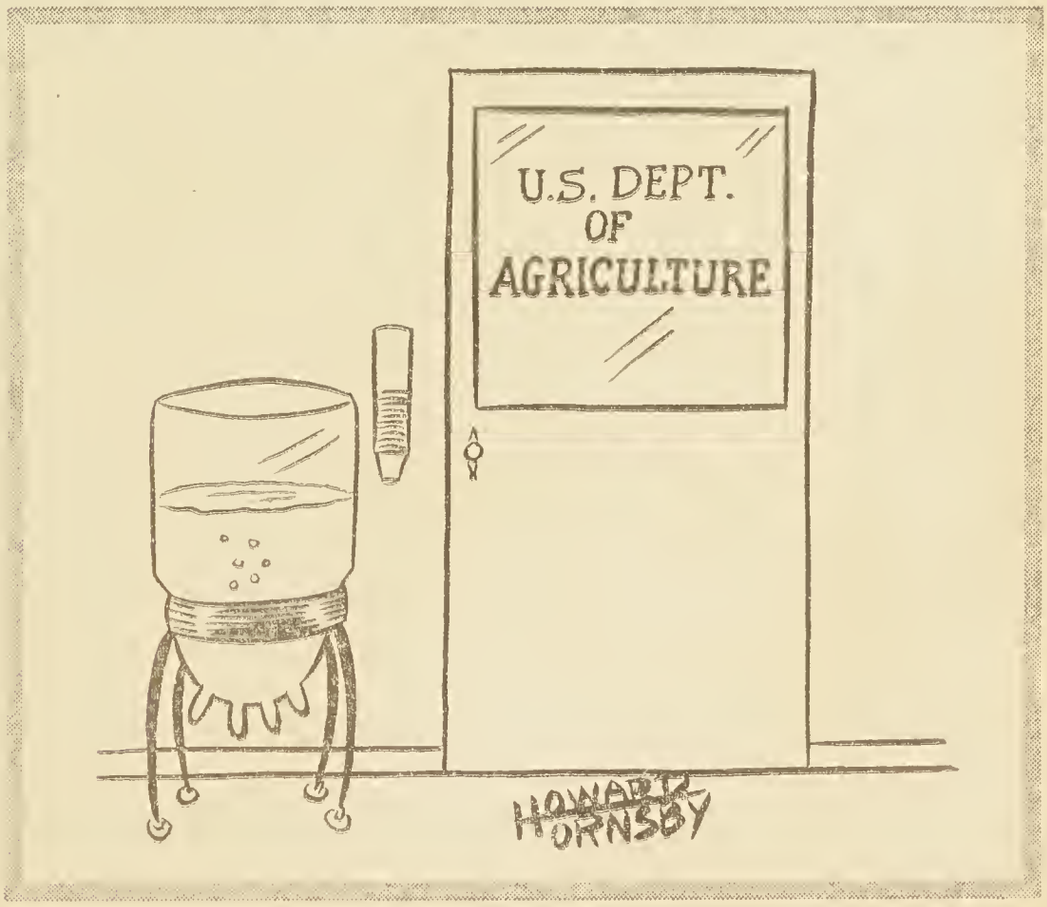
* * *

NO AMBITION

Secretary: "I want to give notice to leave on the first of next month, sir."

Boss: "Why is that? Do you want to better yourself?"

Secretary: "Oh, no, sir. I want to get married."



Statewide Report
—By William T. Crisp—

As reported on page 6 of this issue, Hurricane Hazel, though a lady by name, was certainly no lady by nature. (Nor was she a respecter of either persons or places; for four straight days my wife and I cooked over a charcoal grill and open fireplace right here in Raleigh.) By now, of course, eastern North Carolina's cooperative consumers are pretty much recovered from the temporary havoc which this wanton lady brought to them. Farm leaders predict, however, that Hazel's injury to the agricultural economy of the state will be felt for many months to come.

Some cooperative members have expressed concern about the storm's long-range effect on the financial condition of their electric businesses. Such concern is quite natural when you consider the fact that nothing even comparing with Hazel had ever hit this particular wide belt of the state before. 10,000 trees just don't suddenly fall on your electric lines—as they did, for instance, on those owned by Four County Electric at Burgaw — without doing damage to the tune of thousands of dollars. But after a quick check with most of the cooperatives damaged by the catastrophe, we are happy to report as follows:

All of them will, of course, have higher operating costs this year, but none is expected to borrow emergency funds, and none will be compelled to raise rates.

In view of the severe damage which Hazel inflicted, you might well wonder how it is that such an optimistic report can be made. The reason is this: Included in the rate structure on which you are billed for service every month—or every two months, as the case may be—is a charge for replacing electric lines, poles, transformers and other equipment as they wear out or are destroyed by sudden storm or fire. Your cooperative has therefore built up a replacement fund to take care of just such an emergency as Hazel, and will thus be able to "weather the storm" both literally and financially.

Once again our rural electric systems are proving themselves capable of withstanding the stresses and strains with which all large enterprises must occasionally contend. This is not only good news to electric consumers; it is convincing proof to the public at large that our porgram is sound in every respect.

EDITORIALS

Everyone Fought Hazel

The full story of the electric cooperatives' efforts to restore service in the wake of Hurricane Hazel will never be told. But we should pause long enough to pay respect to the men and women who worked tirelessly and often heroically during that terrible week.

Hundreds of men were many miles from home, working shoulder to shoulder with strangers on a job that is safe only when flawless teamwork is achieved. They performed the kind of service that money alone cannot buy. The members of the stricken co-ops should remember that —and take pride in it.

Two other men also deserve the gratitude of everyone who breathed a sigh of relief when the lights came back on. They are Gwyn B. Price and REA Field Representative William R. Shertzer. For five days and nights they telephoned throughout the state, coordinating the flow of men and materials to the places where they were most needed.

Emergencies like Hazel, terrible as they are, seem to bring out the best in everyone. This is most certainly true of all those who played a part in last month's drama. And that includes the thousands of members who were patient and helpful while repairs were being made.

Hazel was a supreme test, and co-ops and members alike met it admirably. We're now more convinced than ever that they can lick any other problem that comes up.

Nickles and Public Relations

In September we said on this page that we hoped North Carolina's farmers would approve Nickles for Know How by an even greater margin than nine to one. We're happy to note that the vote was 9.4 to one, and that despite the hurricane which struck on referendum day, more than 40,000 farmers turned out to vote.

The Nickles program will now go forward toward even greater achievements. The resounding affirmative vote should be a stimulus to everyone connected with the program, including those who are charged with publicizing it.

The Nickles concept is one of the best antidotes we know to combat the arguments in some quarters that farmers are too quick to accept government hand outs and too reluctant to help themselves. A fine, positive program like Nickles should greatly bolster agriculture's sagging public relations.

Weather and Wisdom

The 1955 Old Farmer's Almanac came in the other day, and as usual the business of getting out a magazine was postponed while we browsed through it. That unique publication has been appearing since 1793, and unless you read it carefully, you might be tempted to think that the contents are pretty much the same as in Volume 1, Number 1.

But there are new weather charts, new recipes, new words of wisdom. Except for the weather predictions, we strongly suspect that any one of the 162 previous issues would be just as entertaining today as the current number—which is just about the best thing you can say for any publication.

Anyway, if you believe the Almanac's predictions (and who doesn't) you'll be interested in knowing that we'll have "Fine, warm days" during the middle of November, 1955. And in the almanac, you get a story about a collie dog named John and a porcupine alongside the November prediction.

"John", says the almanac, "has no moral to point from his story. Nor have we." Nor have we.

Are your dreams getting on in years?

"One of these days"
will become "None of these days"
if you don't start saving now—
and here's how United States
Savings Bonds do the saving
for you systematically

Suppose one of your "dreams" is a vacation some day—or maybe it's a practical necessity, like a replacement for your old tractor. The best way of making that dream come true is to save for it—*systematically*. And U. S. Series "E" Savings Bonds are one of the best ways of doing it. Here's why:

A steady, big return

By putting part of each year's savings into Bonds you build yourself a nest egg that yields a steady, big return. Every $300 you invest *now* means $400 in less than ten years from now . . . $538.72 in less than twenty years.

Safer than Cash

Unlike cash, which can get lost, stolen or burned, Savings Bonds are always safe—because they are registered in your name. So you can always be reimbursed. You can also cash your Bonds if ever the need should arise, anytime after the first two months.

Easy to own

You can buy Bonds right at the bank nearest you. So why not start right now to make sure those dreams come true!

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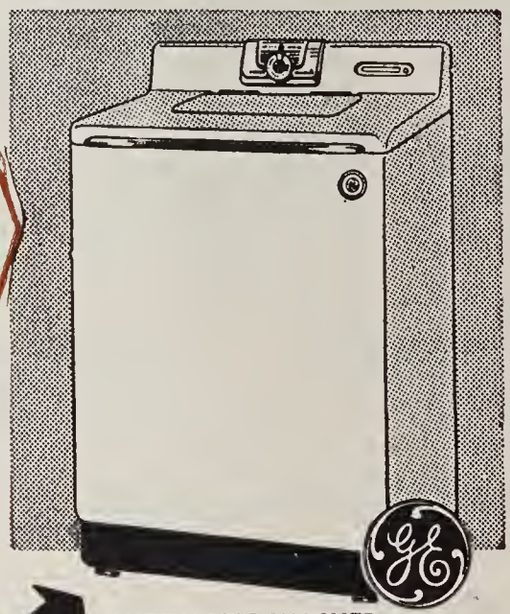

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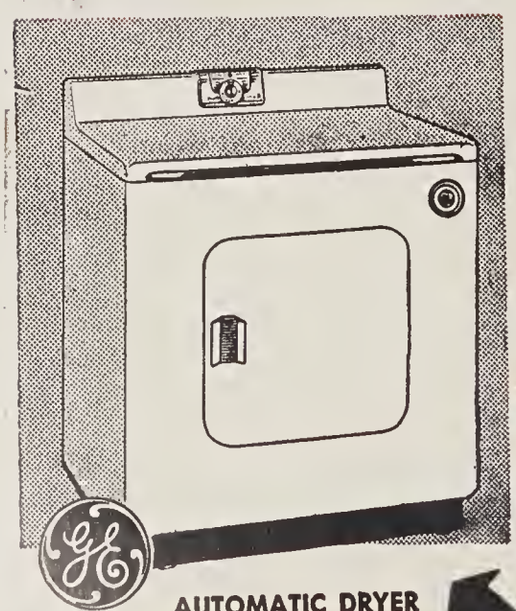

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- Hi-Lo Temperature Selector
- Wide-range Automatic Timer
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